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DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

cc: Leslie
Task: 5761Form MR-REV-att (DOGM - Revise/Amend Change Form)
(Revised September 14, 2005)

Application for Mineral Mine Plan Revision or Amendment

Operator: Desert Hawk Gold Corp.		
Mine Name: Kiewit Project		File Number: M/ 045 / 0078
Provide a detailed listing of all changes to the mining and reclamation plan that will be required as a result of this change. Individually list all maps and drawings that are to be added, replaced, or removed from the plan. Include changes of the table of contents, section of the plan, pages, or other information as needed to specifically locate, identify and revise or amend the existing Mining and Reclamation Plan. Include page, section and drawing numbers as part of the description.		
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF CHANGES TO THE MINING AND RECLAMATION PLAN		
DESCRIPTION OF MAP, TEXT, OR MATERIALS TO BE CHANGED		
<input type="checkbox"/> ADD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REPLACE	<input type="checkbox"/> REMOVE
NOI Table of Contents Page "APPENDICES"		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADD	<input type="checkbox"/> REPLACE	<input type="checkbox"/> REMOVE
Appendix XXIV - Desert Hawk Gold NOI/Plan of Operations Supplement 2		
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I hereby certify that I am a responsible official of the applicant and that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my information and belief in all respects with the laws of Utah in reference to commitments and obligations, herein.

Oren Gatten - Consultant, North American Exploration
Print Name

Sign Name, Position

December 11, 2013

Date

Return to:

State of Utah
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
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FOR DOGM USE ONLY:

File #: M/ /

Approved: _____

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APPENDICES

- I Photographs
- II Corporate Data
- III Mineral Ownership Data
- IV Yellow Hammer Small Mine Permit S/045/0076
- V Geochemical & Analytical Data
- V-A Kiewit Rock Characterization - Response to DOGM Comments May 2012
- VI Heap Leach Pad Liner Specifications and Testing Data
- VII Heap Leach Pad Netting and Specifications
- VIII Soil Resource Report for Kiewit Project Area, Utah
- IX Soil Sample Results
- X Vegetation Surveys
- XI Storm Water Management Plan
- XII Surety Calculations
- XIII Spill Prevention, Containment & Counter Measures Plan
- XIV Contractor Permits
 - DAQ Air Quality Approval Order
 - Tooele County – Conditional Use Permit
 - BLM – Plan of Operations Approval
- XV Ground Water Discharge Permit
- XVI Construction Permit (DEQ)
- XVII Correspondence
 - BLM
 - BLM NEPA Documentation
 - DEQ
 - Other Agencies
 - DAQ Air Quality Approval Order
 - Tooele County – Conditional Use Permit
 - BLM – Plan of Operations Approval
 - BLM – NEPA Authorization
- XVIII Environmental Assessment UT-020-2005-053
- XIX Water Resource Report
- XX Cultural Resource Report
- XXI Heap Leach Drain Down Worksheet
- XXII Dumont Drilling Logs
- XXIII Clifton Geochemical Characterization
- XXIV Desert Hawk Gold NOI/Plan of Operations Supplement 2

APPENDIX XXIV

Desert Hawk Gold NOI/Plan of Operations Supplement 2

DESERT HAWK GOLD CORP.

Notice of Intention to Conduct Large Mining Operations

KIEWIT PROJECT

Tooele County, Utah

Desert Hawk Gold NOI/Plan of Operations Supplement 2

**Information provided in support of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining NOI
M/045/0078 and Bureau of Land Management Plan of Operations File # UTU-87834**

December 2013

Wildlife Management Plan

Environmental Protection Measures

Wildlife Management Plan

**Kiewit Mine Project
Desert Hawk Gold**

December, 2013

INTRODUCTION

This Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared to support the Kiewit Mine Project (Project) proposed by Desert Hawk to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and BLM Sensitive Species Manual 6840. The intent of the WMP is to direct wildlife management during and after construction of the proposed Project, and to ensure proper avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for potential and actual wildlife impacts caused by Project activities.

Field survey work was conducted previously and provided the habitat detail required to plan pre-construction surveys. The field surveys would be conducted for protected animal species that could occur in Project areas, or which could be affected during construction, operation and maintenance of the facility.

Construction monitoring would be conducted by Environmental Inspectors and Biological Monitors to ensure adherence to the proposed mitigation measures. Additionally, grading of habitats outside of the breeding season (March 1 – July 31) would further minimize impacts to Sagebrush/shrubland bird nesting.

The most impact would occur during grading, project construction and blasting. It is recommended that grading should occur outside of the nesting season (August 1 – February 28) to minimize disturbance. Additionally, any burrows or nest that were reported or maybe discovered to become active should be collapsed and removed within only the footprint of disturbance outside of nesting.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS

Preconstruction surveys, impact avoidance, and subsequent mitigation measures have been identified in the Kiewit Mine Environmental Assessment (EA) as part of the overall strategy to minimize Project impact to wildlife resources. The impact avoidance and mitigation measures are dependent upon factors such as presence of potential habitat, presence of specific species, buffer zones, and construction schedule. Pre-construction wildlife surveys have been and would continue to be conducted to identify animals and habitat with the goal of minimizing impacts to specific wildlife species as detailed below.

The current estimated date to start construction activities is undetermined but may occur during the breeding season while blasting activities will definitely occur within the breeding season. The previous surveys conducted in 2013 have assisted with delineating habitats for sensitive species. **Table 1** displays surveys and mitigation measures by species and species assemblages. The schedule for preconstruction wildlife surveys is also summarized in **Table 1**.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE KIEWIT MINE PROJECT

TABLE 1. Summary of Protected Wildlife, Occurrence Status, Survey Timing, Mitigation Measures, and Resource Protection Reference.

Common Name	Occurrence In or Near Project Area	Survey Timing to locate nests	Surveys	Mitigation Measures
Raptors and ground nesting birds (except Golden eagles)	Yes	March-July	Once a month ground survey to locate nests, identify activity status, species use, and complete UTAH BLM raptor nest protocols within 0.5 miles buffer.	<p><u>SEASONAL/SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS:</u> During the breeding season (March 1-July 31) Species-specific activity buffer restriction in accordance with FWS (2002). Apply a 75-yard spatial buffer for any ground-nesting birds until the chicks have fledged the nest.</p> <p>Survey prior to each blasting event during the breeding season and apply spatial buffers around active nests until chicks have fledged. Observe raptor behavior prior to and during the blast. During the breeding season, blasting would be limited from 9:00 am to 6 pm.</p> <p><u>NOISE LEVEL RESTRICTION:</u> Monitor and record noise level at each active nest during blasting. Report noise level and raptor activities to BLM and FWS biologists. If noise levels are affecting breeding raptors, BLM may request to reduce noise levels.</p> <p><u>NOISE HABITUATION:</u> May use warning sirens at regular intervals during the breeding season to habituate raptors to noises (FWS 1999).</p>
Burrowing owl/ short-eared owl	Yes/Possible	March-May	Survey once a month. Burrowing owl: survey to locate nests, identify activity status, species use in suitable nesting habitat; short-eared owl: ground broadcasting surveys to locate nests in suitable habitat, and identify activity status, species use.	<p><u>SEASONAL and TIMING RESTRICTION:</u> Same as raptors, except breeding season is expanded from March 1 to August 31.</p> <p><u>SPATIAL BUFFER:</u> 0.25 miles of active burrow complex.</p> <p><u>NOISE LEVEL RESTRICTION:</u> Monitor and record noise level at each active nest during blasting. Report noise level and raptor activities to BLM and FWS biologists. If noise levels are affecting breeding raptors, BLM may request to reduce noise levels.</p> <p><u>NOISE HABITUATION:</u> May use warning sirens at regular intervals during the breeding season to habituate raptors to noises (FWS 1999).</p>

TABLE 1. Summary of Protected Wildlife, Occurrence Status, Survey Timing, Mitigation Measures, and Resource Protection Reference.				
Common Name	Occurrence In or Near Project Area	Survey Timing to locate nests	Surveys	Mitigation Measures
Golden Eagle	Yes	February 1 – April 1	Once a month (February to April) ground survey to locate nests, identify activity status, species use, and complete UTAH BLM raptor nest protocols within 0.5 miles buffer.	<p><u>SEASONAL/SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS:</u> Any active golden eagle nests should be reported immediately to the BLM and the FWS.</p> <p>During the breeding season (February 1-July 15), monitor active nests during blasting.</p> <p><u>SPATIAL BUFFER:</u> 0.5 miles. in accordance with FWS (2002).</p> <p><u>NOISE LEVEL RESTRICTION:</u> Monitor and record noise level at each active nest during blasting. Report noise level and raptor activities to BLM and FWS biologists. If noise levels are affecting breeding eagles, BLM may request to reduce noise levels. A qualified biologist must monitor raptor behavior prior to and during the blast. The purpose of this monitoring is to determine if the eagles respond negatively to the blasts (e.g., flight response). If negative responses are observed, FWS, BLM and UDWR should be contacted for additional guidance. During the breeding season, blasting would be limited from 9:00 am to 6 pm.</p> <p><u>BLASTING RESTRICTION:</u> Do not blast if a golden eagle is within sight of the project area (e.g., moving through project area). Resume blasting when eagles are no longer present.</p> <p><u>NOISE HABITUATION:</u> May use warning sirens at regular intervals during the breeding season to habituate eagles to noises (FWS 1999).</p>
Kit Fox	Yes	March 1- July 31	Within 200 meters of project footprint	<p>Revisit kit fox dens documented in the project area from 2012.</p> <p><u>ACTIVE BURROW STIPULATION</u> Avoid construction of the proposed project within 200 meters (660 feet) of active kit fox dens, if feasible; and If avoidance is not possible, no surface disturbing activities will occur within 200 meters of an identified, active kit fox den from March 1 through July 31, or until the young have dispersed. A biological monitor will be on-site prior to and during construction to determine status/activity of the den. Use of wildlife cameras on burrows and observations by a biologist will be used to determine status. Construction activities can commence once a biologist has determined that the burrow complex is no longer used.</p>

TABLE 1. Summary of Protected Wildlife, Occurrence Status, Survey Timing, Mitigation Measures, and Resource Protection Reference.				
Common Name	Occurrence In or Near Project Area	Survey Timing to locate nests	Surveys	Mitigation Measures
				<p>Collapse burrows within active footprint of the project area. Prior to collapsing the burrow within the proposed pit of the project area or new burrows discovered within the ground disturbance area, a biologist must determine that the burrows or burrow complex is inactive through observations and by placing wildlife cameras on the potentially active burrows.</p> <p><u>GENERAL RESTRICTIONS</u> To minimize disturbance apply the following mitigation measures 1) stop blasting at dusk 2) speed limit for all vehicles should be set low in the kit fox habitat to avoid collisions. 3) May use warning sirens at regular intervals to habituate kit foxes to noises year around.</p> <p>Active burrows OUTSIDE of Project footprint, should not be collapsed as they may provide wildlife value. These burrows should be avoided and not disturbed.</p>
Bat and Birds				<p><u>Process Ponds Stipulations:</u> The pregnant pond and barren pond would be netted to exclude birds and bats. The netting mesh size would be 5/8 by 3/4 inch which would provide a safe barrier to keep birds and bats out of these areas. Pond will be double lined with an intermediate (40 mil) geonet fabric. Applicant will adhere to the Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan.</p> <p>In the event that water in the storm water pond does not rapidly infiltrate or evaporate and becomes an attractant for birds, floating plastic balls would be installed. The floating plastic balls deter birds from accessing the water surface.</p>
Big Game/General Wildlife	Yes	Year-round		<p><u>BLASTING RESTRICTION:</u> Do not blast if big game is within sight of the project area (e.g., moving through project area). Resume blasting when animals are no longer present.</p> <p>The heap leach facility, pregnant pond, and barren pond would be fenced with 6-foot high (4-foot hogwire with 2 strands barbed wire above) to protect wildlife from gaining entry to these areas.</p>

TABLE 1. Summary of Protected Wildlife, Occurrence Status, Survey Timing, Mitigation Measures, and Resource Protection Reference.				
Common Name	Occurrence In or Near Project Area	Survey Timing to locate nests	Surveys	Mitigation Measures
				Escape ramps for wildlife would be placed, in trench areas to prevent entrapment. These should be checked on a daily basis.

CONSTRUCTION/OPERATIONS MONITORING

Construction monitoring will be conducted by an Environmental Inspector or Biological Monitor who would ensure that timing restrictions were followed and mitigation measures were implemented.

The responsibilities of the Biological Monitor during construction and operation would include, but would not be limited to the following:

- Preconstruction wildlife surveys;
- Biological clearance of sensitive areas (e.g., before blasting);
- Daily checking of trenches for animals and removal if animals are trapped;
- Daily checking of ponds for bat/bird fatalities;
- Daily briefing of construction crew of sensitive areas;
- Immediate contact with UDWR, USFWS and the BLM in the event of an emergency;
- Application of adaptive management if unforeseen concerns may arise. This would be in conjunction with the Environmental Inspector and land manager.
- Coordinate and/or perform updated environmental training as new contracted personnel begin working on Project construction;
- Ensure that construction activities occur within authorized works areas;
- Ensure that all aspects of the Project are in compliance with the Plan of Operations, stipulations and conditions of approval;
- Document activities with daily logs, weekly reports, and other required documentation (Project specific forms to be developed);
- Educate other inspectors on task-specific environmental concerns;
- Report wildlife issues, concerns, and fatalities;
- Provide notification of construction activities to agencies as required in permits;
- Ensure the Contractors conduct training for spill prevention and impact minimization;
- Ensure that mobile equipment is in good working condition, clean, and weed free; and
- Ensure that drip pans are used for parked equipment and vehicles to minimize soil contamination.

Emergency procedures to handle sensitive species issues will depend on the species involved and site specific conditions. In advance of the construction, a BLM contact for handling emergency biological issues and coordinating response will be identified, and the environmental inspectors will immediately notify the contact in the event that sensitive species issues arise. Emergency contacts for USFWS, and UDWR will also be identified in advance in the event that they need to

be notified, consulted, or need to authorize handling of the species. Contact will be made via cell phone, radio, or in person as the situation dictates. Contact procedures and information (names, phone numbers, etc.) will be provided in the Plan of Operations.

REPORTING

Desert Hawk will provide the BLM and the USFWS with an annual report of any wildlife observations (e.g., big game in area), presence/absence of sensitive species, document logs and fatalities (e.g., birds, bats) caused by mining operations (e.g., blasting, drowning in ponds). The report should include the date and time of wildlife observations (big game), active nests and fledged nests. If a strategy used to mitigate impacts from operations is not effective at any time, proponent should immediately coordinate with the BLM, UDWR and the FWS to develop adaptive management strategies. If adaptive management strategies are applied (i.e., floating balls in ponds to prevent drowning) these should be incorporated into the report as well.

Desert Hawk Kiewit Project Environmental Protection Measures

The Kiewit Mine Project would comply with all applicable federal and State laws and local zoning ordinances. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) presented below and including BLM's Standard Procedures Applied to Surface Disturbing Activities (BLM 1999: A1.1, A1.3-A1.4) would be utilized to minimize the potential for soil erosion and the introduction of non-native, invasive plant species on public lands. The following project design features and construction protocols are highlighted here as environmental protection features that would be in effect during the Project.

Air Quality

- Under the conditions described in the air permit, water would be applied during operations to control fugitive dust levels on access roads and the mine sites. Dust would be controlled using two water trucks to supply water for the operation. One 4,000-gallon water truck would be used at the mine site for road and pad watering and to supply spraying mechanisms for mining and crushing equipment. Another 4,000-gallon water truck would be used to supply dust control water to the haul route on a daily basis. Desert Hawk received an Approval Order from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality (DAQ), which is the authority for approving, issuing, and monitoring compliance of air quality permits in Utah. After preliminary assessment of the equipment and operations that Desert Hawk proposes for the mine, DAQ only required modeling of PM₁₀ and NO₂. The Approval Order includes operating limits and opacity limits on visible emissions (i.e., fugitive dust) for each class of equipment and operation (i.e., hauling, crushing, conveying).
- As required, best available control technology (BACT) would be implemented for each operation at the facility. Fugitive dust emissions from crushing and most conveying operations will be controlled using the inherent moisture content in the material and water sprays as needed. Fugitive dust along haul roads would be controlled using water trucks as needed.
- Emissions from diesel generators would be minimized through the use of low-sulfur diesel fuel (which is required under the DAQ Approval Order) as well as proper use and maintenance. Reclamation would occur concurrently with mining to the extent that mined out areas will be backfilled using waste material.
- Desert Hawk would comply with all Approval Order conditions and requirements.

Soils

- Water bars would be installed on roads where slopes exceed 10 percent. Also see Air Quality.

Water Quality

- Seepage monitoring: two wells would be installed downgradient of the Kiewit heap leach pad and would be checked daily for fluids. If fluids are found, then the monitoring plan would be initiated as per DWQ ground water permit requirements.
- Seep and spring monitoring: Desert Hawk would conduct an on-the-ground survey of the three Public Water Reserves, the named nearby springs (Jurry, Goshute, East Well, Wild Goose, and Minniehaha), and lower Rodenhouse Wash to document the presence of water, flow rate, and presence of hydrophytic vegetation. Field measurements of pH, water temperature, and electrical conductivity would be made, and if sufficient fresh water is present, samples would be collected for laboratory analysis. Based upon the results of this survey, a monitoring plan would be developed whereby some or all of these features would be routinely monitored. The plan would include site location, frequency (quarterly or biannually), protocol, and specific analytics.
- Rodenhouse Wash groundwater monitoring: After the two Groundwater Discharge Permit compliance monitoring wells and the production well have been drilled, and after the survey mentioned above has been conducted, a shallow monitoring well would be installed downgradient of the Project Area and just upgradient of the unnamed seeps in Rodenhouse Wash (**Figure 7**) in order to provide valuable information describing the source of the water for these seeps, their quality, and their temporal characteristics. The monitoring details would be described in the monitoring plan described above.
- The Stormwater Management Plan would be in place (provided as Appendix XI of the NOI [NAE 2012] and Appendix D to the EA).

Wildlife

- A Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) has been developed for the construction, operation and maintenance for the life of the mining operation and added to the Kiewit Mine Operating Plan.
- The heap leach facility, pregnant pond, and barren pond would be fenced with 6-foot high (4-foot hogwire with 2 strands barbed wire above) to protect wildlife from gaining entry to these areas.
- The pregnant pond and barren pond would be netted to exclude birds and bats. The netting mesh size would be 5/8 by 3/4 inch which would provide a safe barrier to keep birds and bats out of these areas (NAE 2012; Appendix 7).
- In the event that water in the storm water pond does not rapidly infiltrate or evaporate and becomes an attractant for birds, floating plastic balls would be installed. The floating plastic balls deter birds from accessing the water surface.
- Escape ramps for wildlife would be provided in trench areas to prevent entrapment.
- The BLM and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) would be contacted to report injury or fatality of birds, active nests, or young (document with photo).

- The BLM would receive an electronic annual report of any sensitive species fatality caused by mining operations which included (bats/birds falling into cyanide ponds, nest abandonment from blasting and mining operations)
- Both project construction and operational staff would be trained on vegetation and wildlife avoidance and minimization techniques related to the project. Staff would also be provided with instruction on how to identify special status species. Project staff would be required to report direct impacts (e.g., vehicle collisions) to special status species to the BLM.
- Blasting would not occur when big game and other wildlife are within line of sight of the blasting area until the animals have moved through the area.
- During the migratory bird breeding season (March 1-July 15) monthly surveys will occur to identify active raptor nests (within 0.5 mile radius of the project area) or ground nesting birds (75-yard radius of project area). Any active nests will be protected until the young have fledged the nest.

Non-native Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds

- Prior to project initiation, all operations-related equipment would be cleaned of soils, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris or matter that could contain or hold non-native invasive and noxious weed seeds. Equipment would also be cleaned any time thereafter if the equipment leaves the Project Area, is used on another project, and reenters the Project Area.
- A certified weed-free seed mix, approved by the BLM, would be used during reclamation activities.
- Periodic (twice yearly during the growing season) inspections for noxious weeds would be conducted during operations, closure, and reclamation, followed with approved control efforts when needed. Routine BLM inspections would also include invasive species to ensure compliance with these requirements.

Stabilization and Rehabilitation

- Topsoil would be scraped and stockpiled and conserved for revegetation efforts following mining operations. Interim seeding with an approved seed mixture would be conducted to discourage weed growth and erosion.
- All trash, refuse, and fuel/oil spills would be cleaned up and removed from the Project Area and disposed of at an approved disposal site, such as the Wendover Landfill.

Livestock Protection

- The integrity of any livestock gates, fence, cattle guards, and water pipes in the Project Area would be maintained during mining activities. The heap leach facilities, process area, and process pond would be fenced to exclude livestock.

Wildfire

- All project personnel would have fire-fighting tools and extinguishers available at all times for use if the occasion arises.

- Project personnel would adhere to any BLM fire prevention requirements.
- Under BLM's RMP, "All facilities, structures, or developments that are susceptible to fire damage will receive intensive suppression. The primary objective with this level of suppression is to prevent loss of life, property, or unacceptable resource damage."

Cultural Resources

- There are two known NRHP-eligible cultural resources in the Project Area; these would be avoided by haul route improvements (i.e. turnouts or widening). At the discretion of the BLM archaeologist, an archaeological monitor would be present for any activities in the vicinity of NRHP-eligible sites. Although not anticipated, if previously undocumented cultural or historic objects are discovered during mining activities, the BLM Authorized Officer would be notified and work in the area would halt until documentation and evaluation by either the BLM archaeologist or a BLM-permitted archaeologist could be conducted.

Public Safety

- Appropriate warning signs would be posted in locations where potential public access to the mining areas is adjacent and readily available, including at the gated entrance road and blocked trails/roads. The Project activities would not pose a threat to public health and safety because the active processing area and mine access would be fenced and gated, and because the Project is designed to manage risk with sound engineering, careful monitoring, and good management practices. The area would be signed (posted) to advise the public as to the existence of the mining operation, periodic blasting, and hazardous chemicals. These signs would be removed upon completion of reclamation when all hazards are removed.
- Before blasting occurs, the blast foreman would sound a warning siren to alert all personnel of an impending blast; at which time all personnel and equipment would be removed from the blast zone. Before blasting, all roads that need to be blocked would be blocked in accordance with applicable regulations. ANFO would be stored in accordance with applicable regulations, and blasting caps would be stored separately in an MSHA approved magazine.
- The blasting foreman and aides would insure that all personnel have left the pit area, at which time all access roads that need to be blocked would be blocked. After five minutes time, two siren blasts, each one minute long, would be sounded. After an additional minute the blast foreman turns on his emergency flashing lights, sounds another three siren warnings, each thirty seconds long, and then the blast would be detonated. No one would enter the blast zone until the foreman checks the blast site and sounds the all-clear siren which would be one long siren blast. This protocol would be posted on access roads to the site to inform all visitors as to the blasting practices being utilized at the mine.
- The crusher area, heap leach pad, leach pad, and processing facility area would be fenced and gated to prevent public access. This area within the larger mine area would also have warning signs posted.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes

- Covered dumpsters located on-site would contain all refuse. Refuse would be removed on a regular (weekly to bi – weekly) basis to an approved County landfill, such as the Wendover Landfill.
- Liquid cyanide would be hauled to the site in double-walled tanker trucks by specially trained and experienced Cyanco drivers; it would be stored onsite in a 12,000-gallon cyanide tank within a containment area with a 110-percent holding capacity.
- Desert Hawk would comply with a SPCC Plan pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.401. Further, this SPCC Plan covers more than just the hydrocarbons addressed in the regulation; it also includes other substances of concern including sodium cyanide. All above ground tanks (if needed by the mine contractors), including diesel and cyanide, proposed for placement in the mine operations area would be double walled to prevent spillage or leaks. Any leaks from the primary tank shell would be fully contained within the outer tank shell. As part of normal work practice, any spills from mobile equipment would be promptly reported internally, per the SPCC Plan. Subsequently, contractors to Desert Hawk would actively clean up any such spills and dispose of them appropriately according to applicable County, State, and federal regulations.
- Desert Hawk would develop an Emergency Response Plan to respond to spills of hazardous materials at the mine site, including cyanide, hydrated lime, and diesel. The Emergency Response Plan would be kept on-site in the office trailer. This plan would describe the required level of containment and safety measures associated with storage, handling, and spill clean-up of materials that may include diesel, cyanide, corrosives, and organic chemicals. Operations conducted in accordance with this plan would ensure that impacts from spills would be minimized and the spilled materials contained and removed. Desert Hawk would have the necessary spill containment and cleanup equipment available on-site, and personnel would be able to respond quickly.

UTTR Airspace

In order for the mine to operate under restricted airspace 6407, Desert Hawk agreed with the following stipulations, to be added to the Kiewit Mine Operating Plan.

- The site would have to be unmanned during Cruise Missile testing which takes place 6 times a year from 0600 to 1200 hours (6 am to noon) local time with back-up days for weather. This test schedule is published in August of each year for the next fiscal year (Oct-Sep).
- The mine waste rock piles would be restricted to a height no greater than 99 feet above ground level.
- In the months of May and August, UTTR conducts testing that includes GPS jamming for three weeks that could affect mine vehicles or equipment; Desert Hawk would be provided with this schedule.

- Because UTTR Radio Frequencies could have a negative effect on mine operations during blasting, non Radio Frequency detonating procedures would be established.
- If a manned or unmanned UTTR vehicle impacts on the mine site, UTTR would have access for emergency response and recovery of DOD property. UTTR would be made aware if there are any special concerns or equipment needed in an emergency response/recovery particular to the cyanide cleaning process.

Termination

- If the Project is to be terminated or abandoned, an inspection would be held with the BLM and UDOGM in order to agree upon an acceptable rehabilitation plan for the area.
- Successful reclamation would be determined by the BLM and UDOGM.